

California GARDEN

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

SUMMER, 1955

VOLUME 46, NO. 2



TORREY PINES AND CLOUDS

by MARGARET EDDY FLEMING

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Balboa Park
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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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CALENDAR of EVENTS

May 17, 8 p.m.
Regular meeting, Floral Association.
Mrs. Lisle K. Williams, "The Brilliant Epiphyllums" (Orchid Cacti). Exchange of Chrysanthemum and other cuttings.

May 21
Radcliffe Home and Garden Tour in Pasadena.

May 22-23
Pacific Beach Garden Club Annual Spring Flower Show, Pacific Beach Recreation Center.

June 24-July 4
Southern California Exposition, Del Mar.

June 21, 6 p.m., Floral Bldg.
Annual Covered Dish Supper, 8 p.m.
Round Table Discussion—Shade plants for Summer.

MEMBERSHIP Includes Subscription to CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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Garden Clubs — Notice

Affiliate membership in the San Diego Floral Association is available to all garden clubs within the city limits of San Diego. Annual dues of \$10.00 entitles an affiliate to representation on the executive board of the Floral Association, two subscriptions to California Garden, and week-end flower shows in the Floral Building. An additional fee of \$15.00, for the building maintenance fund, entitles an organization to the use of the building for meetings and to the use of another building in the park for a flower show. Garden clubs interested are asked to write a letter petitioning affiliate membership.

Subscriptions to California Garden, \$2.00 per year; foreign countries and Canada \$2.25. California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association. Manuscripts submitted for publication will receive prompt attention. Advertising rates on request.

Wanted: Back issues of California Garden from 1909 to 1916 and Spring, 1952. Please send to Miss Alice M. Greer for files.

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post Office at San Diego, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Membership in the San Diego Floral Association includes a subscription to California Garden. Classification of memberships: Annual, \$3.00; Family, \$5.00; Sustaining, \$5.00; and Contributing, \$25.00. Memberships and gifts are deductible from income tax.

CREDIT: The photograph of Alfred Hottes by courtesy of Lasca Leaves, magazine of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, and the De La Mare Co., publishers of Hottes' books.

California Garden

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

SUMMER, 1955

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ALFRED CARL HOTTE

March 16, 1891

February 28, 1955



"True happiness results not in the search for it but in realizing that simplicity is often happiness itself. It would seem that too many persons are "ever on the go." If all would spend their money, their efforts, and their time upon the home, it would be so precious that no inducement nor persuasion could get them away from it. The highways of life are crowded with matters beyond our control, but the home is our fortress against intrusion. Conquering our own home, winning our family, singing around the hearth, planning for new curtains, delving into seed catalogs, refinishing furniture, reading aloud, walking in a wood, enjoying the near at hand—these are the truest sources of happiness."

ALFRED HOTTE

from

"Along the Garden Path"

ALFRED CARL HOTTES

A TRIBUTE

Horticulture lost a unique and dynamic figure with the sudden passing of Alfred Carl Hottes in La Jolla on February 28. His death was the result of a cerebral hemorrhage while hanging pictures at a local gallery.

Mr. Hottes was born at Ithaca, New York, March 16, 1891. He graduated from Cornell University in 1913 and one year later received the Master's degree from the same institution. He served as an instructor in floriculture for two years at Cornell, leaving in 1916 to go to Ohio State University to head up the work in floriculture and ornamental horticulture. At Ohio State he wrote many of his books on gardening, which sold widely. He built up facilities which laid the foundation of one of the outstanding centers of floricultural instruction and research.

In 1929 Mr. Hottes left Ohio State to join the staff of the Meredith Publishing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, where he was garden editor of "Better Homes and Gardens" until 1942. This was followed by a move to La Jolla, California, where he continued to edit garden pages for several national magazines, write and revise books, and to give many lectures on horticultural subjects. As a speaker Mr. Hottes was unusually gifted. His unbounded enthusiasm, and keen sense of humor, coupled with a remarkable memory, made his lectures memorable. He might perhaps have been an outstanding actor.

Mr. Hottes was a born collector and most of these hobby interests were pursued over relatively long periods of time. Many of his writings reveal considerable erudition which came from his unceasing search for unusual and obscure facts related to a subject. He maintained voluminous files on horticultural topics. He had a large stamp collection, and was interested in Japanese prints at one time. Regardless of where he lived, he always had a backyard garden or a greenhouse or lath-house where many plants were tried. He had a remarkably comprehensive collection of succulent plants at the time of his death. He acquired a particularly valuable library collection of early herbals. He always lived among a multitude of bibelots, which in large part were acquired on his travels in Europe, Mexico, or Alaska.

As a man of unusual versatility and many interests, perhaps it is significant

that he was greatly attracted by a number of great figures of art and literature of the Renaissance type such as Leonardo da Vinci, Goethe, Rembrandt, and others and had made a detailed study of their lives.

Unquestionably, the influence of the late Liberty Hyde Bailey at Cornell University was the guiding inspiration for his career. The books of Mr. Hottes complemented admirably the massive contributions of Bailey, but were oriented toward the amateur and the student, as well as the professional horticulturist. His books on plant propagation, "The Book of Annuals," "The Book of Perennials," "The Book of Shrubs," "The Book of Trees," "Climbers and Ground Covers," "Garden Facts and Fancies," "One Thousand and One Garden Questions Answered," and others influenced and guided a whole generation of gardeners and students of horticulture.

He was unusually gifted in sketching, and in later life took up water color painting. He completed many paintings of species of ornamental trees and shrubs grown in California to illustrate a book on the subject. Unfortunately, the cost of publication made the appearance of this volume impossible. It could have been published with line illustrations, but he steadfastly refused to compromise on his original plan for the book.

His personality was essentially complex and he was an individualist and non-conformist. He had a deep insight into human nature, but was tolerant of human foibles. Although he accepted no religious dogmas of any sort, in his later years he gave frequent talks before various church organizations, largely because he was an authority on the customs and traditions of Christmas. The book which he wrote on this subject had a long period of preparation. This particular interest is difficult to explain, but the basic idea of giving was typical of the man. His life was freely given to his many students, to his books, his lectures and other work with characteristic intensity.

Although he never married, he was fond of children and they were instinctively attracted to him. His unusually wide circle of warm friends substituted for family life. His interest in humanity was matched also by a fervent love, not only of plants, but of the

larger world of nature. He was one of those unforgettable personalities we encounter all too seldom.

V. T. Stoutemyer: *Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, University of California at Los Angeles.*

AN INTERPRETATION

"The whole is greater than the sum of its parts." So taught Gestalt; so was the personality of Alfred Hottes.

At a given moment, his absorption by, or his activity in, any one of his many interests did not predominate to the exclusion of his other interests, be it horticulture, painting, book collecting, authorship, editorship. Because the many aspects of his interests were so closely interwoven, the one with the others; because each interest was always interpreted in its relationship to every other interest and by the contributions made by the others; and because the sum of all these facets was enmeshed by an inherent breadth of vision and kindness of spirit, Alfred Hottes' personality was poignant, vibrant, rich.

A fragrance borne on the air, a plant or blossom glimpsed in passing; an expression spread on a child's face, the contour of hills lined against the horizon, the gestures of a dog passing by, would elicit from his quick mind memories of other experiences, related, intertwined one with the other; experiences that then and there, with his characteristic enthusiasm he would relate. This trait ever made him a number one guest and entertainer.

An aspiring author sought advice about her "first" from one of experience. Who better qualified to advise about this than Mr. Hottes, a thirty-seven times author?

"Yes, indeed. Do come right out," was his response to my inquiry.

There in the early morning sun he awaited us. "Let's take a quick turn around the garden before we go into the house," he suggested.

Now, no turn around the garden was ever quick for Alfred Hottes, be it known; nor for any of us who love gardens, for that matter. Open garden, glass house, lath house, all suggested tale upon tale of interest to him, and to us; fact upon fact of plant information for my aspiring author. But alas! She had come to talk about publications, not about plants. But the glass

house! Oh, the glass house! There his enthusiasm was unleashed.

His wealth of interest in his many potted succulents touched off the spark, and forth came anecdotes covering lands stretching from La Jolla to India, and subjects ranging from earthworms to astronomy, all suggested by the plants and their various aspects.

Several tugs at my skirts by my friend—or practically tugs—spelled, “Didn’t we come here to talk about authorship? Well, let us get at it.” As for me, I was, as always, perfectly happy, right there.

Can you picture this horticultural expert, basket in one hand, in the other hand a pair of clippers, taking off a leaf here, a slip there, a rooted cutting there, with a, “You must have this hybrid agave,” or, “Here is a new sedum,” and at time of departure handing the collection to me with, “You have most of these, Alice, but take them and have fun giving them to your friends?”

More tugs at the skirt, and telltale aromas from the culinary end of the house.

Consultation about writing? The light and breeze of the cheerful garden were exchanged for the repose and mellowness of the living room.

Life is really worth living. It has much to offer, ever expressed the Hottes living room; restful, harmonious, integrated. There indeed were the visible expressions of the various and varied facets of the Hottes personality.

Questions, conversation, explanations, began. Alfred Hottes listened, interested in the problems that vex a novice—how many, legion upon legion, in his long career he had solved! He listened more, and yet some more, an expression of understanding upon his face. He asked a few very skillful, yet kindly, tactful and leading questions, drawn from that deep productive well of many years of editorship and authorship. From his library he brought books to illustrate his points, perhaps some of his valuable first editions, foreign editions, publishers’ lists, etchings and even some of his plant-series postage stamps.

He gave in a few well chosen, simple sentences such clean-cut advice, that one knew an authority and a great mind had spoken—an authority and a great man, who found deep interests in “all things that life hereupon presented,” and who shared so freely with others the rich gleanings of his years.

Thought I to myself at the time of

departure, not said I to my friend, for at that moment she probably was thinking to herself also, and thinking that her skirt-tugging had been all too infrequent and too ineffectual! Thought I to myself, in this wise: “How well could Longfellow’s words on Louis Agassiz be transferred to Alfred Hottes!

“And Nature, the old nurse, took

The child upon her knee

Saying, ‘Here is a storybook

Thy Father has written for thee.

“‘Come, wander with me,’ she said,

Into regions yet untrod,

And read what is yet unread

In the manuscripts of God.

“So he wandered away and away

With Nature, the dear old nurse,

Who sang to him night and day

The rhymes of the universe.

“And whenever the way seemed long

Or his heart began to fail,

She would sing a more wonderful song

Or tell a more marvellous tale.”

Alice Mary Greer: long time member of the San Diego Floral Association and associate editor of California Garden magazine.

AN IMPRESSION

One of the impressions I always derived from association with Alfred Hottes was his perennial and unflinching interest and enthusiasm together with his devotion to natural beauty. It was refreshing to be in his society and it was a privilege to talk with him and listen to a man who loved beauty and knowledge for their own sake, and who passionately sought to infect others with the love he felt for growing things.

The death of this fine gentleman and distinguished horticulturist has left us all immeasurably poorer.

It runs in my mind that in honoring this man who did so much for his own and succeeding generations, we are honoring ourselves. In these days of the worship of the strictly material aspects of life, his example should serve as an inspiration to those who knew and admired him. Worldly fame is very fugitive, but the bright flame which burned in the heart and mind of Alfred Hottes is still reflected in the books he has left behind him, and will light the way for others to follow.

“How small a part of time they share that are so wondrous sweet and fair.”

Hugh Evans: of Evans and Reeves Nursery, Los Angeles. Hybridist and plant importer.

A RECOLLECTION

It was in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1930, that I first met Alfred Hottes, then one of the editors of *Better Homes and Gardens*. A genial man, with a keen sense of humor, and we soon discovered kindred interests. Later, he came to Boston to speak to the Massachusetts Federation of Garden Clubs and other organizations, and my husband and I had the pleasure of entertaining him during his stay on the North Shore. For some years thereafter, my contacts with him were those of contributor and editor. Then, in 1952, when visiting in La Jolla, California, one of the first people whom I met was Alfred, at a luncheon in the lovely patio of Mrs. Charles Calloway. Attired in white coat and tall chef’s cap, he was prepared to carve the ham, amid much merriment. As we ate, we discussed the beautiful plants before us, arguing about them.

He gave us a delightful day in Tijuana, “south of the border, down Mexico way,” and how patient he was with our mad shopping tour! He had his little joke, when he suddenly propelled me through an open doorway—“Bessie, I want you to see the longest bar in the world!” A bar room! Shades of my New England ancestors! How he laughed at my shocked face! Since it was in the morning, only two paisanos were having their morning refreshments, at the far end of the bar, a city block away.

Alfred’s influence on horticulture is like a pebble thrown into a pond. The ever widening circles of its impact touch distant shores. His many books, which are widely used as text books in schools and universities, are influencing students of horticulture from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and will continue to do so in years to come. This is his memorial—his life work.

Vaya con Dios, Alfred, and may you find good gardening in the Elysian Fields with your garden friends who have gone a little before you, to prepare the way, while we who are left behind have pleasant memories of a genial friend, a plant lover and a good gardener.

Bessie Raymond Buxton: author of “Begonias for American Homes and Gardens.” Resides in Peabody, Massachusetts.

THE TEACHER

Alfred Hottes made everyone around him feel at home. When I called to see his old herbal books, my little granddaughter was with me. Before we settled down, he had entranced Nora with a number of paper and handkerchief tricks, and then found a book to keep her happy while we enjoyed our visit. Before we left, a dog wandered in. I asked, in surprise, if it were part of the household. "Oh, no, Tag belongs to my neighbor, but he spends most of his time here," my host answered, giving his friend an approving pat.

Christmas was definitely Alfred's forte, as those who know his book on that subject are well aware. When he arrived, the festivities were always merrier. I remember one Christmas Eve when he entered the door, face alight and arm a-kinbo, holding before him a jaunty Santa he had made to conceal a bottle of wine. The jolly saint had the same smile on his painted face and bore between his arms a-kinbo a "merry Christmas" placard. The real spirits Hottes brought to a party needed no container. Carols rang more tender and true because of the stories he told of their origin. Every tradition, from the lights on the tree to the stockings by the chimney, took on more meaning from the background of "facts and fancies" he sketched for us.

Alfred loved to share. When I asked about his scratchboard technique, he promptly assembled a board, ink and implements and demonstrated his methods, step by step, including some shortcuts he had discovered. Then we found ourselves in a discussion of art fundamentals which led Alfred to tell a hilarious story of the time he studied painting and the teacher would only permit him to wipe his brushes with a square of silk cloth of a certain size.

Hottes had the touch of a Pied Piper. He knew how to get attention and then how to keep it, because he understood and loved both plants and people. He translated cumbersome botanical names so they had real meaning or else he used fantastic comparisons that would stick in the memory. During a Chrysanthemum Show in Balboa Park, I recall how his string of listeners grew longer and longer as he conducted a walk-talk around the Japanese garden. After his tour time was over we lost him. Later he was located in one of the Park ravines with a group of enthusiasts who were still following him,

uphill and downdale, as he pointed out other rare specimens he wanted them to see. And so I think of Alfred now, interpreting the flora of Heaven to a group of fascinated angels, hovering around him.

Alice M. Clark; member of the San Diego Floral Association; flower show chairman.

THE STUDENT

Ornamental horticulture has suffered a distinct loss in the passing of Al Hottes.

I got to know Al while I was a kid in high school, and he was doing his undergraduate and graduate work at Cornell University. He was associated with a group which has contributed much to ornamental horticulture, thanks to such able teachers as Professors, E. A. White, A. C. Beal, and, my father, David Lumsden. Contemporary with Al were students destined to direct ornamental horticultural thinking. Men such as Alex Laurie, "Dan" Patch, Clark Thayer, Miss Lua Minns, and Bill Fredericks.

Well, Al has now left us, but his inspiration and his many excellent books will remain long with us as a monument to his zeal and good fellowship.

David V. Lumsden, Director, Territorial Experiment Stations Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.

THE DELINEATOR

The last time I saw Alfred Hottes was about three years ago. He was in the Bay Area and came to a meeting of the California Horticultural Society. In the course of our conversation that evening he told me a story about Kate Sessions, which showed his admiration for her individuality, and which I shall pass along to you.

It seems that some of Miss Sessions' friends, feeling that she needed a sort of fancy new dress, prevailed upon her to have one made. When the dress was finished, Miss Sessions found that it had no pockets, so she ripped the dress open and put some in herself. Mr. Hottes then said, "Of course, she had to have them for her pruning shears!"

Elizabeth McClintock; Assistant Curator in Botany, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

THE RACONTEUR

It Would be a great thing if Alfred Carl Hottes could be depicted as the host par excellence, which he was. Even on February 15, 1955, when he came to the San Diego Floral Association meeting and then took me to visit the garden of Mrs. Chet Van Dusen, he kept up a lively commentary which to a stranger would have seemed professional. During his stay in Los Angeles a few years ago, he had many little intimate parties and was never so happy as when he was entertaining his guests. When invited he could always be counted upon to make the party enjoyable for everyone around him.

Alfred had a way of making everything seem interesting and full of fun. With a shrug of a shoulder and a sly wink he would tell his tales with a commanding air, his dry humor prevailing his characterizations happily. If necessary, he could unravel one anecdote after the other, or apropos of something being discussed he would catch a suggestion and before one knew it, he was the center of attraction with his clever witty stories. As a raconteur, he had a seemingly endless store of always amusing and gay tales that he delivered with a masterful touch which would have done him credit on the stage. Wherever Alfred was, it was a stage, always he was alert to the opportunity of the moment, and seldom missed a point that could be turned to amusement or interest, to gladden his companions.

When lecturing, every part of him entered into the subject. Never could he be other than an inspired speaker. Surely that bemused smile of his will live on unforgettably with us and will continue to remind us that life may be serious, but it is amusing and fun to live.

Alfred Carl Hottes was a friend in a million, a rare diamond.

Maria Wilkes; Past editor of "The Begonian," lecturer, Los Angeles.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

At meetings of the Eva Kenworthy Gray Begonia Society, the La Jolla Branch of the American Begonia Society, Alfred Hottes, who was a life member of the organization, was frequently called upon to introduce speakers or officiate at presentations. Alfred Hottes had a penchant for introductory remarks, and for this reason, was frequently pressed into such service. On

one occasion, he rose to address the assembled members of the group and proceeded to solemnly declare that the purpose of the organization was to foster interest in begonias, and suitable companion plants that enjoy lathhouse or shade garden culture. He went on to remark that this was a laudable purpose, but one that required devotion and steadfastness. Becoming a little stern then, he continued, saying that there was ample evidence that some of the membership had been straying in their interests, and he warned that if the practice continued new membership qualifications would, of necessity, have to be prepared. Relaxing into a huge grin, thereupon he awarded, on behalf of the Society, sterling baby spoons to two sets of parents who each had been blessed with twins. Then, milking the last drop of humor from the situation he presented, with mock apologies, a similar spoon to an older couple who had just become grandparents.

Frank Quintana, chemist for Southern Comfort Corp., and past-president of the Eva Kenworthy Gray Begonia Society, La Jolla.

THE AUTHOR

Forty or more books, including the various editions, plus two books which he co-authored, are the impressive product of Mr. Hottes' thirty-four years of authorship. They even might be considered a by-product, since his life as teacher, editor, lecturer, would seem to have provided occupation for one man.

The following books constitute almost a complete library for the home

gardener: *The Book of Annuals*, *The Book of Shrubs*, *The Book of Perennials*, *The Book of Trees*, *How to Increase Plants*, *Climbers and Ground Covers*, *1001 Garden Questions Answered*, *Better Homes and Gardens' Gardening Guide*. All of these books have certain characteristics in common. All are organized according to a pattern. All have many illustrations, photographs, line drawings, plans where needed, scratchboard drawings in the later volumes. All have excellent indexes and systematic cross-references which add to their usefulness for the busy person. Most of them have tables of one sort or another where that is the most convenient form, but the tables supplement fuller information in the text. All give evidence of the author's complete familiarity with the literature of plant sciences, not only from the scientific and technical angles, but also as subjects of poetry, legend and history. The later editions of his books contain added information for the western gardener.

THE BOOK OF ANNUALS. 6th ed. (De La Mare, 1952). One of his earliest books, it has evolved from a limited list of well-known annuals into an authoritative selection of the best subjects for annual culture. Instructions for propagation and care are given. Seasons for planting and blooming are indicated. Drawings of plans for annual beds are included. Since in all his writings the love of flowers is dominant, there is here a very sympathetic treatment of annuals, which are grown for their blooms.

THE BOOK OF SHRUBS. 6th ed. (De La Mare, 1952). First published in 1928, now in its sixth edition, about

two-thirds of the volume is an alphabetical arrangement of a long list of shrubs, giving description, culture, and recommended uses of each one. There are helpful instructions for propagation. A table gives the following facts for ready reference for each shrub: height, exposure, soil, color of blooms, season of bloom, color of fruit, remarks.

THE BOOK OF PERENNIALS. 3rd ed. (De La Mare, 1952). This follows the same plan as the other handbooks, with descriptive lists, illustrations, and helpful instructions.

THE BOOK OF TREES. 3rd ed. (De La Mare, 1952). Here we find lists of deciduous trees and coniferous trees, with description and propagation of each; lists of trees according to their uses; a ten-page table which gives in condensed form the most essential facts about selection and culture; chapters on pruning, transplanting, pests, repair. In addition to the technical material, there is much in appreciation of trees, odd facts about trees, historical trees, and, in the middle of the book, are nine pages of verse and prose in praise of trees. Some of the chapters in this book are the work of other authors.

HOW TO INCREASE PLANTS. Rev. ed. (De La Mare, 1949). First published as "Practical Plant Propagation," the second edition dated 1922 (was this his first published book?) he gives here the essential information about all the methods known, and for the principle groups of plants: as, conifers, palms, roses, orchids. Filled with illustrations, and with useful tables as to germination time, it inclines the reader to raise seed, sow seed, hybridize, and expect miracles. The miracle

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is any seed or leaf - or - other - cutting which grows. In this connection, Mr. Hottes quotes from Beverly Nichol's "Down the Garden Path" where he expresses perfectly his amazement at the development of a rose geranium slip. It is typical of Mr. Hottes' work, such quotations from other authorities. In addition to his text-book knowledge of horticulture, his familiarity with all writing on the natural history of plants makes us aware of his place in the long succession from ancient writers and early herbalists down to present-day writers on garden subjects. His genial soul seemed to wish to include others of like interests in his own books, as a garden lover enjoys the sharing that goes on between gardeners.

CLIMBERS AND GROUND COVERS. Rev. ed. (De La Mare, 1947). First published as "Little Book of Climbing Plants" (Little Book Series, no. 3, De La Mare, 1924). One of his earliest books, this does for climbers and ground covers what the other handbooks do for annuals, perennials, shrubs, and trees.

1001 GARDEN QUESTIONS ANSWERED. 4th ed. (De La Mare, 1947). First published in 1926, a handy manual for the home gardener, it is based on questions sent in to Better Homes and Gardens, of which Mr. Hottes was garden editor. Since many thousands of queries were winnowed to assemble the material of this book, the most common problems are reviewed and answered. As in all of his books, its excellent plan and comprehensive index make it a practical handbook. As the questions and answers lead one on to further enlightenment it is difficult to put it down long enough to make use of the information.

BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS GARDENING GUIDE: WHAT TO DO IN YOUR GARDEN EACH MONTH AND HOW TO DO IT. Edited by Alfred Carl Hottes, Garden Editor, Director Garden Department. (Des Moines, Meredith Publishing Co., 1940.)

The title indicates the content of this yearbook, of which this is the only one found listed, though there are said to be other similar publications which he edited.

FLOWER GARDEN FOR THE AMATEUR. (Forest Park, Ill., Midland Publishers, 1949; Garden City Books, 1953.) This was planned to help the beginner in his stumbling progress as a gardener. Mr. Hottes' kindly tolerance for the so imperfect human, as against the perfection of the flowers he loved, is marked. Whether

amateur or experienced gardener, the reader finds this book refreshing and inspiring.

GARDEN FACTS AND FANCIES (De La Mare, 1949). In part informational, in part inspirational, these twenty-four chapters are the harvest of years of reading, observing, instructing. Plant lore of many countries and periods was compiled from various books and journals, woven together with Mr. Hottes' comments.

In the chapter titled "Garden Quips and Cranks" Mr. Hottes' own sense of humor blooms as he describes "Genus Gardener, Species, Multiformis." This chapter also includes a few pages by J. Horace McFarland. In the third chapter we find a passage by Roland S. Hoyt, "The Retention of Beauty."

Though designed, apparently, for idle-hour reading, this compendium has the excellent index that is a feature of his books, so that one may refer back to it with ease.

Mr. Hottes was the compiler of: **HOME GARDENER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY**; compiled for Better Homes and Gardens, of which the third edition appeared in 1937, Des Moines, Meredith Publishing Company.

He was joint author with George Watson Oliver of the following: **PLANT CULTURE; A WORKING HANDBOOK OF EVERY DAY PRACTICE FOR ALL WHO GROW FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN THE GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE.** 6th rev. ed. (De La Mare, 1932).

He contributed to: **HOW TO LANDSCAPE YOUR GROUNDS**, by Loyal R. Johnson, 2d ed. (De La Mare, 1950).

1001 CHRISTMAS FACTS AND FANCIES. 2d ed. (De La Mare, 1944). This book, first published in 1937, was a natural divergence for Mr. Hottes, since the legends of plant life and the earth's seasons are so closely associated with the origins of Christmas. It is a useful compendium for the many teachers, religious workers and group workers, who are involved in programs for Christmas holidays. It offers much for the gardener and home maker with its suggestions for use of garden greens and other materials in home decoration for festive occasions.

Mr. Hottes here obliges with full instructions for the scratchboard technique which he has used in illustrations for many of his books. The illustrations in this book are by Lindsay Lockerby Field who also worked on some of the earlier books. Mr. Hottes mastered the

technique himself and his later books contain his own scratchboard work.

The handy size of the Hottes garden manuals commends them to a gardener who likes to carry his reference books outside to peruse them in sun and air. Though these books must have been prepared in the study with all the needed scholarly works at hand, one is always conscious of A. C. H. in working clothes in greenhouse or garden path, knowing "the kiss of the sun for pardon, the song of the birds for mirth."

We know that Mr. Hottes has several projects he was working on. A manuscript on tropicals and subtropicals was ready for publication. Illustrations in full color from his watercolor paintings made the cost prohibitive. No publisher has been found who will undertake to bring it out.

His industry never faltered and his interest never waned. His last love in the plant kingdom was for the plants classed as succulents, with their subtle tones and their infinite variety of form. He had material for a book on this subject and his beautiful water-color studies to illustrate it.

We understand he was working on his autobiography. He has been so much a part of his books, he had so much fun doing them, it would be inspiring to have his own account of the influences in his life, and his development in so many related fields of work.

Whose creative work is ever finished? It only stops when the typewriter is still, the brush and graving tools are laid down, the garden implements start to rust.

If, as Mr. Hottes said, "Reading of gardens is next best to working in them," he has provided a great deal of that "NEXT BEST" for us who relish both activities. And are we grateful!

Ada McLouth: Librarian, recently retired, of The Government Reference Library in The Civic Center. Book reviewer for California Garden.

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Torrey Pines Park - A State Nature Reserve

GUY L. FLEMING, *President*
Torrey Pines Association

California is endowed with a unique heritage of unusual plant forms. Its "arboreal (tree) islands" of Big Trees, *Sequoia gigantea*, Coast Redwoods, *Sequoia sempervirens*, and Monterey Cypress, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, are world renowned. Outstanding examples of these remarkable trees have been selected and included in our State Park System, namely, the North and South Calaveras Groves of Big Trees, the many groves of Coast Redwoods, from Big Sur, south of Monterey to the Jedediah Smith Redwoods, in Del Norte County, and the famous Point Lobos Reserve of Monterey Cypress.

In Southern California, on the mainland of San Diego County and on Santa Rosa Island, 30 miles south of Santa Barbara, are two "relic forests" of pine trees, two small remnants of a probable ancient forest which precedes the Glacial Period, and which was well established on our southern coast long before the separation of the off-shore islands from the present day mainland. These rare trees we now know as the TORREY PINES.

It is fitting therefore, that this fourth member, creating a quartet of unique California trees, should be incorporated in the State's famed Division of Beaches and Parks.

A brief chronological outline of events leading to the creation of the present day Torrey Pines Park will give the qualifications of this unusual area as a STATE NATURE RESERVE:

It is surprising that the isolated, sea-loving pines growing on the seaward slopes on both sides of the entrance to Soledad Valley were not officially recognized as unusual pine trees by the early Spanish explorers who passed within sight of them in 1769, or later by the Mexican colonists who farmed the pueblo lands of Soledad Valley and used the adjacent mesa lands as grazing range for their cattle and horses.

In the spring of 1850, only a few months before the new territory of California (then only a short time ceded by Mexico) came into full statehood, the attention of Dr. Charles C. Parry, botanist with the Mexican Boundary Survey, was called to the singular, gnarled maritime pines growing on the cliffs and in the rugged canyons opening toward the sea at the mouth of Soledad Canyon, about twelve miles north of the little pueblo of San Diego. After visiting the grove, which was locally

known as the Soledad Pines, and making a careful study of the trees Dr. Parry declared these pines a new species, entirely different from any other known pines. By right of discovery he drew up a description of these unique trees and recommended that they be named *Pinus Torreyana*, in honor of his teacher and friend, Dr. John Torrey, of Columbia University, one of the eminent botanists of that time. Thus the discovery of these pines as a new species in the natal year of the State makes it appropriate that they be accepted as California's *Birthday Trees*.

Dr. Parry made a later visit to San Diego, in the early months of 1883. In March of that year he gave the members of the San Diego Society of Natural History the story of his discovery of the Torrey Pines and he concluded with the following plea for the preservation of these rare pines:

"Only a short time since the speaker again visited the locality . . . Here, seeking shelter from the fervid rays of a February sun under the scant shade of a decrepit forest monarch, listening to the sullen dash of the Pacific waves against the bold shores, among other thoughts suggested by the inspiring scene and its past associations, one floats uppermost like drifting sea-weed and finds a fitting expression here.

"Why should not San Diego, within whose corporate limits this straggling remnant of a past age finds a last, lingering resting place, secure from threatened extermination this remarkable and unique Pacific Coast production so singularly confined within its boundaries; dedicating this spot of ground forever to the cause of scientific instruction and re-creation, where wiser generations than ours may sit beneath its ampler shade, and listening to the same musical waves thank us for 'sparing this tree'? And, finally why is not the San Diego Society of Natural History the suitable body to recommend such action."

In June, 1888, Mr. T. S. Brandegee, then a resident of San Diego, made the first recorded plant study of Santa Rosa Island. On the northeast shore of this island he found a small grove of Torrey Pines. These island pines are much more restricted in area than those of the mainland, but because the region is one of heavy fogs the individual

trees grow to greater size than their San Diego relatives.

Why the Torrey Pines are limited to two natural colonies, one on the mainland and the other on an island one hundred and seventy-five miles away is one of Nature's secrets that may someday be revealed.

It took several decades to bring about Dr. Parry's recommendation that the Torrey Pines of the mainland should be made "secure from threatened extermination." The first step in developing security was brought about by the persistent efforts of Mr. George Marston, Mr. Daniel Cleveland and other active members of the San Diego Society of Natural History, who in 1899 petitioned the city council to take definite action to assure their preservation. On August 10, 1899, the Common Council of San Diego passed Ordinance Number 648, setting aside 369 acres in Pueblo Lots 1332, 1333, 1336 and 1337 as a public park. The ordinance declared in part "that there is growing upon said lands certain rare and valuable trees of the variety known as *Pinus Torreyana*, and that "it is the wish and desire of the said City of San Diego to preserve these trees."

A second and important step toward security was Miss Ellen B. Scripps purchase, in 1908, 1911 and 1912, of lands adjoining the dedicated Torrey Pines on the north. These lands contained some of the finest groups of Torrey Pines and associated flora, an area with picturesquely carved cliffs and canyons, shrub covered slopes and interesting marsh lands of the Soledad Estuary.

The third step evolved in 1916, when the San Diego Society of Natural History and the San Diego Floral Association joined forces in awakening public support in the preservation of the Torrey Pines and their unique environment. And it was through this concerted action that Miss Scripps, in 1921, became the patroness of the movement, and in April, 1922, she retained Mr. Ralph D. Cornell, landscape architect of Los Angeles, to make a study and report upon a sound program for safeguarding the natural values of a TORREY PINES PRESERVE. Following are quotations from Mr. Cornell's report which have provided inspiration and guidance to the individuals and organizations that since 1922, have carried on the objective suggested by Dr. Charles Parry in 1883:

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"... I believe there is one impression that stands out eminently above all others—that is the distinctiveness of this one spot..."

"Torrey Pines is not a place of typical scenery; it is not representative of the primitive, natural landscape of San Diego County, or of any other place in the world. It is itself alone, unlimited."

"... it should be so kept—true to itself, typical of nothing, for it requires many more than one of a thing to establish a type."

"... it must be very zealously guarded. As a watchword to guide in its development, I feel that one cannot too loudly state nor too often repeat the slogan of 'RESTRAINT'. Do not forget that this is 'TORREY PINES'—not typical scenery."

"Remember that Torrey Pine's fame was won without man's creative aid, that preservation rather than change should be sought."

The fourth, and an historical step in assuring planned protection of the Torrey Pines, was the formation and incorporation of the TORREY PINES ASSOCIATION, February 3, 1950, one hundred years after the discovery of the Torrey Pines. Section 2, of the By-Laws of the Association state: *That the purposes for which this cooperation is formed are to associate together for the protection and preservation in perpetuity of the rare Torrey Pines and their associated flora and fauna within the unique geological area officially dedicated and known as 'Torrey Pines Park', in the County of San Diego, California.*

The Torrey Pines Preserve can be likened to a museum that contains objects of priceless worth for it affords sanctuary and protection to these survivors of a past age. But the sanctity of this refuge can only be preserved insofar as the people, whose heritage it is, zealously guard and maintain it in its primitive beauty.

In October of 1953 the City Council passed a resolution authorizing the City Manager to confer with the State Park Commission and ascertain whether the State would be interested in taking over Torrey Pines Park as a unit of the State Park System. All of the beach frontage of Torrey Pines Park, from the glider field northward to the City limits, at the railway over pass of Highway 101, a total distance of over three miles, is now a State Beach.

The suggested transfer of Torrey Pines Park has been favorably received by the Park Commission and the staff of the State Division of Beaches and Parks. The proposed transfer affords

the opportunity for the Torrey Pines to become the fourth representative of California's "relic" members of the Pine Family to be included in the State Park System. This transfer, however, must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of voters of San Diego.

During negotiations between the representatives of the City of San Diego and the State Division of Beaches and Parks, the latter suggested that the south boundary of the proposed State Park be at the south boundary of the original Torrey Pines Park of 1899, which is also the northern limits of former Camp Callan. This logical geographical and administrative separation between the City owned lands of Camp Callan and probable lands of a State Park are now defined by an east-west fence that begins at the west side of Highway 101, opposite the Torrey Pines Reservoir, and ends about one hundred yards westward at the head of a large canyon.

The San Diego Department of Recreation and Parks has very definitely objected to this boundary because it will interfere with the construction of a proposed "Competitive Golf Course" of thirty-six holes, two continuous eighteen hole courses. As planned two-thirds of the project will be in Camp Callan and one-third will extend into the dedicated Torrey Pines Park. The Department of Parks and Recreation has proposed that forty or more acres be deleted from the Park, and not be included in the transfer of park lands to the State. This portion of Torrey Pines Park should be retained as a natural buffer area between a man-created golf course and the Pines.

Bulldozing and "landscaping" this portion of the Park will destroy for all time an area that is now primitive in character and which contains an interesting association of Coast Manzanita, Tree Poppy, the last stand of Cleveland Sage (a rare and fragrant member of the Sage Family), and other interesting plant species not common in other parts of the Park.

Deletion of this acreage from the Torrey Pines Park is a violation of the sanctity of the refuge. The south approach, the main entrance into TORREY PINES PARK—A STATE NATURE RESERVE, should give the visitor assurance that "the protection and preservation of the rare Torrey Pines and their associated flora and fauna" is maintained.

"Remember that Torrey Pines Fame was won without man's creative aid, that Preservation rather than change should be sought."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TORREY PINES ASSOCIATION

A TALK ON CONSERVATION GIVEN AT THE

Natural History Museum Auditorium
on February 9, 1955

PERCY C. EVERETT, *Superintendent
of Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden*
Claremont, California

We have come together mainly for two reasons. First, and most important, this is your annual meeting, at which time you have elected new officers and members to your board to carry on the work for which the Torrey Pines Association was set up. Secondly, and we hope of real importance to you, we have come here to discuss conservation or preservation in California and more directly as to how it affects you and your Torrey Pines Park problem.

Perhaps it is well to here consider the meaning and history of these two words—conservation and preservation. Many definitions for the terms have been given. Webster indicates they are almost synonymous—conservation being an act of conserving or preserving, an official care or keeping and supervision as of a river or forest. Preservation is an act or processing of preserving or keeping from injury, safe-keeping, conservation, saving. Perhaps one of the most compelling definitions of conservation is given by Henry Jackson Waters in his *Book on Rural Life*. He says, "Conservation is taking thought of the future. Consideration for others is the cardinal principle of a sound conservation policy. Conservation is the Golden Rule of 'doing unto others as we would have others do unto us' applied to our lives and the resources of which, for a time, we are the custodians." And that is just what your Torrey Pines Association, the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society, the Natural History Society and others are doing. You as citizens of San Diego and the state of California hold sacred the trust imposed upon you by those others, who with keen foresight, saw the necessity for preserving this unique stand of trees north of La Jolla, known in the wild from only one other spot, Santa Rosa Island.

Gifford Pinchot, famous governor of Pennsylvania, father of the U. S. Forest Service and called America's first conservationist said the word "conservation" was unknown in its present meaning in 1907. It occurred to him that forestry, irrigation, soil protection, flood control, water power, and a lot of other related matters were all a part of one problem. That problem was and is the use of the whole earth and all its resources for the enduring good of man. This idea had to be given a name and it was decided on the word "conservation." This usage of the word con-

servation was proposed to Theodore Roosevelt, who received the idea enthusiastically. Roosevelt introduced it to the American people at the first conference of governors of all the states held in May, 1908. Of course there have been many a political battle since then as to what should be conserved and by whom and in what manner. Gradually the American people have been educated to its full meaning and now conservation is a very real part of our national domestic policy. I believe those early residents of San Diego and vicinity had started this movement long before Pinchot put the idea into a word. It was several years before the turn of the century that work started toward preserving the Torrey Pines. Dr. C. C. Parry, the discoverer of the trees, pointed the way to the Natural History Society of San Diego, Mr. George W. Marston and others induced the city officials to set aside certain lands adjacent to Torrey Pines Park, and Miss Scripps, who for so long carried on the fight, not only in a financial way, but with extreme energy and forthrightness, endowed this idea with that intangible something that gives greatness to an idea. But this is history of the past. I know there are many here present who have long cherished this plan for Torrey Pines Park, but if I may be permitted, I would like to pay my tribute to one who for so many years had quietly worked toward the culmination of this idea that has been in your plans for so long. This person is Guy Fleming, a gentlemen and a gentle man, an idealist, a lover of nature, a man who has lived with the Torrey pines for long and who has had the courage and faith to never let go of the dreams of those of the past so that all of us of the present and those to come may benefit through his determination to see this project completed in the best possible manner.

One of the most valuable assets of any nation, state or community is its natural beauty. The forward march of civilization tends to destroy such beauty. We all know from history how the great forests and other natural resources of this country have been depleted or

destroyed so that it will take many years, if ever, before they can be once again beneficial to our peoples. We would not stop the wheels of progress if we could, but we must ever be on the alert to preserve all that can be preserved of nature's loveliness. California long has been extolled for its many natural beauties. I believe it to be a most fortunate circumstance for our state that before this tremendous impact of population growth there began to be born early in its history the realization that we must preserve our natural wealth if we were to continue to prosper. There were and still are many distinguished people and fine organizations who have and still are putting their shoulders to the wheel. One of the first was John Muir, who distinguished himself in many ways—as a naturalist, an explorer, a scientist, and an author, but even greater was his stature in the fight for conservation. During those critical years around the turn of the century, his was the most eloquent and powerful voice raised in defense of nature. The Yosemite, the Grand Canyon, the Petrified forests and other park areas were established and preserved largely as a result of his influence. There have been many others since him. The Save-the-Redwoods League, established in 1918 during World War I, was headed for many years by the distinguished scientist Dr. John C. Merriam; the Sierra Club, the Audubon Societies, the California Roadside Council, the several Natural History Societies, the late Elizabeth Thatcher Kent, who with her husband gave to the nation Muir Woods and who helped to get state parks established on Mt. Tamalpais and beside Lake Tahoe, the late Alice Eastwood and Dr. Willis Linn Jepson, distinguished botanists, Mrs. Sherman Hoyt, who with the aid of Dr. Philip Munz, almost single handedly, brought the Joshua Tree National Monument into being; and all those who helped to save the Cypress in Monterey, and there are innumerable others who have done their duty.

If we were to study an historical map of California, we would soon see there were some natural phases of our state that are now missing. Along the coastal waters there was once a teeming sealife, much of it now gone, as for example the sea-otter, one of the world's most valuable fur-bearing animals, which was virtually exterminated be-

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Arthur Shoven served the Floral Association long and well during the time of its need, especially through the strained years of World War II. His energy and his judgment helped maintain the highest standards of the organization. For thirteen consecutive years, 1937 to 1950, he was on the Board of Directors; and from 1941 to 1949 he was Treasurer of the association.

His integrity, his faithfulness, his devotion to his task, and his buoyant personality won the esteem of all who were associated with him.

fore 1870. Whaling, once an important industry in California, is no longer a profitable business because of the many years of unchecked killing of these large mammals. Early the beaver was completely trapped out from our streams and their dams are no longer available to help control the torrents. Placer mining operations made and are still making deserts out of areas never intended so to be. The forests have lost the Grizzly Bear and many of these same forests have become worthless or almost so from years of uncontrolled lumbering before stringent laws and new practices were put into effect. It was only when such organizations and individuals as previously mentioned got behind the lawmakers and conservationists, did we begin to gain control over the many destructive forces and selfish attitudes.

In biological literature there is a word used to describe a plant or animal whose habitat is limited to a certain area or region, be it restricted or rather extended. This word is "endemic." The Torrey Pine is an excellent example of such a definition. It is estimated that about 40 percent of the plants in California are endemics, as for example, the Redwoods and Big Trees, *Carpenteria californica*, many species of manzanitas and ceanothus, some of which of the latter two are already nonexistent. There are a number of endemics in San Diego County and adjacent counties, such as the Campo Pea (*Lathyrus splendens*), *Ceanothus verucosus*, *austromontanus* and *Palmeri*, *Comarostaphylis diversifolia*, *Cupressus Forbesii* and *Stephensonii*, and others. Because of the increasing danger to many of these of becoming extinct, it became more evident that there had to be some method for preserving these species. This problem has been met in several ways. Natural preserves have been established, botanic gardens have endowed, strict laws have been passed, and other educational endeavors have been forwarded to help stem the tide

of destruction. It was for such a reason that the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden was established in 1927 by Mrs. Susanna Bixby Bryant, a native daughter, and a lover of all of California's natural beauty. Among the purposes for the founding of such a botanic garden was that it was to be devoted to the preservation of the California native flora and to try to replenish the depleted supply of some of the rarest plants which are rapidly being exterminated. The Garden was first located on a 200-acre site in the Santa Ana Canyon, in Orange County. At this location we grew many kinds of California native plants, some of them doing quite well, others growing poorly. Five years ago we moved to Claremont where we are now situated on an 85-acre plot north of Foothill Boulevard and part of which is an historical site known as Indian Hill mesa. Since 1950 we have been busy getting started on our long-time project, we believe we have made quite rapid progress.

Here you can see what can be done to reproduce in an artificial way something of the inherent beauty of our native flora. But this doesn't completely answer the question as to how best to carry on the preservation of such an unique and beautiful area as the Torrey Pines Park and still make the best possible use of it. This nation once contained thousands upon thousands of square miles of natural forests—it still does—but there are large areas where they all have been destroyed. Memorials of one sort and another have been erected, but whoever thought of setting aside a few square miles or even a mile to preserve the primeval vegetation for future generations to study, see and enjoy? Yet this could have been done for far less money than a pile of stone of dubious artistic and cultural merit. If we are really serious about preserving any species, we must preserve in generous measure its whole community of plant and animal life. Is it unworthy in our enlightened day to commemorate by generous preservation, the natural wealth which has been the lifeblood of our economy? It seems to me that the plan you have set out to inaugurate, whereby a Nature School will be established to bring the full meaning of conservation to our people, where you will establish a primitive section for the preservation of the Torrey Pines in all their naturalness and also to provide recreational facilities for those so minded, all under the perpetual care of the State of California, is an ideal way to bring to fruition the dreams of those of the past as well as those here present.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION CARILLON CONCERT

Balboa Park Sunday, June 5th 2 p.m.

In Memory of

JOHN GEORGE MORLEY 1867-1940

The memory of John George Morley, well known as "The Builder of Balboa Park," will be honored by the carillon concert on June 5th, 1955, at 2 p.m. Coming from Derbyshire, England, where he received his early training in horticulture, he gave San Diego twenty-seven years of service as Park Director.

In 1934 he was one of the judges of the world's roses in Paris. In tribute to Mr. Morley's success the American Institute of Park Executives bestowed an honorary fellowship upon him.

We will long remember him as an associate member and director of the San Diego Floral Association.

Concert sponsored by

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hayward

John and Morley Hayward

Leaves from The Observer's Notebook

MARION ALMY LIPPITT

"Lemon chiffon!"

"Pie?" asked Henry, just a shade too eagerly I thought.

"No, it's a new rose."

"From whence?"

"Texas, no less."

"It would be. Tyler, Texas grows three quarters of all the field roses in the United States," said Henry settling back in his reclining garden chair.

"And how many rose bushes does the United States grow in a year?"

"About three million."

"Whew!"

"And the amount is increasing as the population of these United States moves from the city to the suburbs."

"Why do people move to the country?" I asked sorting out the flowers I had just cut from the blooming summer garden.

"We, the people, justify the move through many reasons, but I have always felt that we did it because we are all farmers at heart. What does a man do the instant he becomes rich?"

"I know, teacher. My hand was up first. May I answer?"

Henry nodded.

"He buys a farm! You say it is because he is a farmer at heart, but just now the excuse is a hide-out from the H-bomb. Have you chosen your spot?"

"Certainly," said Henry, "if you had ever seen fleeing refugees you would do just as I shall if the H-bomb comes—you will ride it out right where you are."

"Goodness, how did the conversation get from a rose to the H-bomb?"

"The sub-conscious will out."

"Well, now that it is out, let's get back to the rose. I want to tell you about the big show that Texas put on to introduce their new 'Lemon Chiffon' rose. Houston dressed their Queen in yellow and rode her through the

streets in a yellow Ford. In the shops clerks wore yellow shirts. In the restaurants, while charming girls modelled yellow dresses, lemon desserts were served."

Henry turned on his fabulous smile. "I knew I should have settled in Texas."

"Back up," I recommended, "Back up to the unanswered question of why farmers become farmers."

"Well," said Henry putting the tips of his fingers together, "there is a certain sense of security in being able to say 'out of all the wide world this little piece of ground is mine.'"

"On the other hand," I inserted, "there is the old calculator who said, 'He who first put a fence around a plot of ground' and said 'this is mine' started all the trouble in the world! However, there is not much we can do about it right now except perhaps to dedicate our particular spot to benefiting the human race."

"That makes Texas rose growers humanitarians in a big way!"

"Remember the sight of acres of roses in bloom?" I said closing my eyes in thoughtful silence.

"And the smell of them!" added Henry.

"It's the fragrance of them, not the smell."

"You have to smell the fragrance, don't you?"

"O.K., O.K., so we are both right," I said and drifted off into poetry:

"I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;"

Henry looked puzzled. "Now, how and why daffodils when the subject is roses?"

"They are yellow, aren't they?"

"Yes, but weren't we discussing yel-

low roses, not just the color yellow?" And Henry looked so bewildered that I had to answer:

"To be honest I couldn't resist the opportunity to confuse you. The opening was too perfect. Actually my sequence was logical. I mentally saw fields of blooming roses and thought immediately of the end of Wordsworth's daffodil poem:

"I gazed—and gazed—but little thought

What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;"

Henry was already beginning to take on the bored look that indicates a change of interest, so I said, "Tell me what you know about rose culture."

Instantly he mounted the soap-box. "The commercial growers begin with an eight inch branch of wild bramble bush from Japan and continue on into the summer until the sprig has put down sturdy roots, then they add to it by grafting the buds from any blooming rose. The buds stay dormant, but their wild bramble bush host continues to grow. A year later the top of each bush is pruned to within an inch of the inserted bud. By October, when the bush flowers freely, it is dug for packaging."

"Where did you learn all that?" I asked in unconcealed admiration.

"From the Wall Street Journal," answered Henry. After rummaging through his pockets he handed me a crumpled clipping entitled, "Texas Rose Growers Turn To Lily Gilding As Business Booster."

And I thought I was telling Henry something new in describing "Lemon Chiffon's" debut!

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The Versatile Camellia

(PART 2)

STANLEY W. AND ALICE H. MILLER

In the Spring issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN we discussed Camellias, their beauty, genus, adaptability, how to plant and fertilize. We found that regardless of how camellias are used in landscaping, they require space. They have a long life expectancy and over a period of many years will grow to be very large shrubs and even trees.

Pruning? The experts do not always agree as to the necessity of pruning camellias. However, over a period of time, camellias do need shaping and many are of the opinion that shaping while picking the flowers, the removal of wild growth, and weak growth, while the plant is young will eliminate the heavy and unsightly pruning later. If pruning while picking flowers, be sure to leave two eyes on the last cycle of growth. Use sharp knife or clippers. In pruning the wild growth or in pruning to shape the plant, the best time to do it is just after the blooming season and just before the first cycle of growth. Never prune the main stem of the variety *Chandleri Elegans* until it has attained the desired height.

Pests and Diseases? Camellias are subject to very few diseases or to attack by many pests. Caterpillars, grasshoppers and beetles at times eat the new tender foliage. These can be controlled by use of a stomach poison, such as arsenate of lead or cryolite mixed with oil. The caterpillars can often be hand picked at night, as they are nocturnal. In the case of the beetle, a spraying or dusting of the soil is effective. Aphids and scale can be controlled by the use of a recommended spray material mixed with a 2 per cent oil spray. Never use oil spray on a hot day. At times in some areas, there is evidence of fungus disease. Avoid this possibility by keeping a "clean house."

Pick up and burn old flowers and pick off all affected flowers from the plant before they fall. It is also wise to remove dead branches or twigs from the plants, not only are they unsightly, but they tend to harbor disease.

Propagation? A fascinating hobby open to the camellia enthusiasts may lead to any or all of the three methods of propagation. Those with limited space may enjoy one of the various methods of grafting. The thrill of accomplishment here is made possible by the "changing over" of common, hardy varieties into new and interesting varieties not already in the collection. Common methods of grafting are demonstrated by other amateurs at camellia shows and usually once during the year at one meeting of the Camellia Society. Although many nurseries propagate by grafting, too, there are available camellias on their own roots. This is by means of cuttings, taken when growth is semi-hard and placed in sand, vermiculite or other planting mediums. An amateur grower is often unable to give the constant care to humidity, bottom heat, and even temperature necessary to the success of this method. But any amateur will find propagation from seed quite simple and most rewarding. Many of our most popular varieties are the result of years of study and research spent in the development of cross-pollinated seeds, while other fine varieties are the result of self-pollinated seeds or those which have been visited by the bees. Only varieties which produce stamen and pollen will seed themselves or can be cross-pollinated. Several years elapse from the time of planting the seeds until the first bloom appears, and the bloom seldom resembles the parent. It is said that one seedling of a quality

superior to that of the parents will be found in a group of hundreds and hundreds of seedlings. However, because of the surprise element and because they are all usually beautiful shrubs and flower lovely blooms, this hobby of growing camellias from seeds is rewarding.

The seed pods have a thick outer shell containing from one to seven or more seeds. They develop as little round green or reddish green balls. In the fall when this hard outer shell breaks, the seeds are ripe and should be planted as soon as possible. Germination is usually high when planted at the time of ripening. Amateur growers not content with self-pollinated seed may enjoy hybridizing certain selected varieties. Such information is given in detail in current camellia literature. The process of germinating the seeds is quite simple. Some place the seeds in a jar of moist peat moss, keeping it at room temperature until roots develop, then transplanting when convenient. Others use the apple box method, using a container deep enough to allow for the unrestricted development of tap root at the bottom and the development of the stem and leaves at the top. Success has been achieved by filling the container with a mixture of coarse sand and peat, using about equal proportions. The seeds are planted about one half inch deep and covered lightly with the mixture. This mixture must be kept moist. Germination depends upon the maintenance of favorable heat or its absence. The seedlings resulting may be transferred into suitable containers some time during the year following germination or later, without harm, if more convenient. Following such a method, bloom may be expected any

(Continued on Page 16)

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The Adaptable Fuchsia

RUTH H. FIFIELD

Mission Fuchsia Society of San Diego

There is no more versatile plant grown than the Fuchsia. No plant that will respond more promptly or generously to proper care, repaying you by blooming for many months and living for years.

Fuchsias are generally considered shade loving plants but that does not mean that they want to be planted in the darkest, shadiest places in the garden. They definitely want plenty of light and circulation of air, not strong wind. Early morning or late afternoon sun is beneficial. Filtered sunshine is best and a lath house is ideal.

They come in all sizes and almost all colors and there is a variety to suit your every requirement, whether it be for a border plant, perhaps a foot high, or a background plant eight to twelve foot high. There are Fuchsias for baskets and wall pockets, for pots and planters of all sizes, for trellises, espaliers and standards. Solid redwood containers of various patterns and sizes have proven much more satisfactory than the moss lined wire baskets used for years.

Fuchsia blooms range in size from very, very tiny single ones to very large double ones, sometimes three or four inches across and in many combinations of colors through the blues to dark purple and through the pinks to red, also white and a few on the orange or apricot side. No true yellows as yet. Solid colors and two tones as well as variegated. Single, semi-double and double.

The home gardener usually propagates his Fuchsias from the soft wood cuttings taken from varieties known to have proven satisfactory. A cutting two or three inches long will do, although longer ones may be used. The lower leaves should be removed from the cutting so that there will be two nodes or joints to insert in the planting medium, which may be sand, sponge rock or vermiculite. A half and half mixture of vermiculite and peat moss has proven satisfactory. It is also well to dip the end of the cutting in some Rootone before planting it. Keep the planting medium moist but not soggy. Sprinkle the leaves gently with water for a few days after planting and above all keep in a warm, sheltered spot where they will get plenty of light but no direct sunshine. When the cuttings have made a good root growth, in three to six weeks, depending on the weather, plant

them in two or three inch pots, using some old potting soil. When the pots are filled with roots move them into still larger containers and fertilize them lightly. Do not over pot.

For best results matured Fuchsias should be planted in a mixture of three parts well rotted oak leaf mold, one part good garden soil and one part well rotted steer manure. To each bushel of this mixture add one small cup soil sulphur and one cup cottonseed meal. Mix well and wet thoroughly before using same.

Fuchsias are heavy drinkers. Proper watering is very important. Water thoroughly, keeping the soil moist but never soggy. Never let your plants dry out completely, it means sure death. During warm weather your Fuchsias will appreciate having their leaves sprayed with water two or three times a day, using a fogger nozzle on your hose. However, be sure the sun is not shining directly on them when you spray. This spraying will also keep your plants clean and more or less free of pests. Never feed or spray your Fuchsias with an insecticide when the soil is dry. Do not forget to spray for pests every couple of weeks, using a spray recommended for tender plants. Remove all faded blooms and any seeds that form.

Fuchsias should be fed regularly during the growing season. Select a good balanced food, preferably one containing fish concentrate, follow the directions on the container. The first feeding should be given in March, about ten weeks after you have given them their Spring pruning, using a food at that time with a high nitrogen content to encourage leaf and stem growth. When buds form use a food high in phosphate to encourage beautiful blooms and plenty of them. As the blooming season nears its end in September and October, use a food with a low nitrogen content. Usually the plants rest from November to February and, with the exception of an application of vitamin B now and then

to keep them healthy, do not require any food.

Prune your plants well about the middle of February, or after of danger of frost, baskets back to the edge, uprights a third to a half, shaping them at the same time. Fuchsias flower on new wood and this pruning will force new growth. When this growth is three or four inches long pinch out the tips and again when they have grown another three or four inches. This pinching will make a fuller plant with more blooms. You may expect your first blooms about thirty days after the last pinching.

Fuchsias are very satisfactory. If you have grown them, you know; if you have not, why don't you experiment with a few?

Location for Fuchsias

JENNETTE STAFFORD

(Editor's Note: Mrs. Stafford, a member of the San Diego Fuchsia Club, which is a branch of the National Fuchsia Society, submits here a list of named fuchsias as she has them located in her garden. The list might serve as a guide.)

On the north side, against a wall and in the ground: Chief, Santa Cruz, Patty Evans, Pink Pearl, San Leandro, and Constance.

Facing east and in the ground: Swanley Yellow, Rubeo, and Pink Quartette.

In lath house in baskets: Enchanted, Miss California, Aunt Juliana, Molesworth, Anna, Flying Cloud, Sweet Sixteen, White Spider, Red Spider, Blossom Time, Blue Pendant, and Bouffant.

In pots, cans, and baskets: Other Fellow, Susan, Crown Jewel, Purple Heart, Centinela, Display, Marinka, Jules Daloges, Erecta, Hollydale, Chang Treasure, Orange Glory, Collingwood, Party Frock, and Mrs. Fredericks.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

CARILLON RECITAL
MONDAY, JULY 4th, 1955

In honor of all
Americans who have appreciated and
do appreciate their freedom
sufficiently to defend it.

(Continued from Page 14)

where from three to ten years. It has been said that out of a thousand camellia seedlings MAY come one good one, but at which end of that thousand will that ONE good one come? One of our very choice camellias is the lovely white formal, Margarete Hertrich, which was a chance seedling found in the Huntington Gardens at San Marino.

The European traders, over 200 years ago, found the camellias growing wild in China, Japan and the islands along the Asiatic coast line. Their beauty led to the importation of plants and seeds into the British Isles and other parts of Europe and eventually to America. By the time of the Civil War many varieties were grown in southern gardens, while in California in the vicinity of Sacramento, plantings were made as early as 1860. Many of these are still living and blooming profusely each year, many with little or no care. Included in the list of suggested camellias below are some varieties which are known to have been among those first to be imported and which are still universal favorites.

Varieties? In choosing for a small collection, remember the admonition in the Spring issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN, and obtain advice as to growing habits, color and form of flower, especially if purchasing when not in flower. But remember, if poor choice is made, or the plant found to be unsuitable to the area, grafting is possible. And the con-

version to a new variety by this means can be most rewarding. Out of the thousands of varieties of camellias available today, the following few listed are among the many which have proved satisfactory in the San Diego area.

JAPONICA

Pink

Bernice Boddy
Debutante
Elegans
Gov. Earl Warren
Kumasaka
Martha Brice
Mrs. Tingley

White

Alba Plena
Finlandia
Frank Gibson
Frizzle White
Margarete Hertrich
Pride of Descanso
Purity

Red

Aunt Jetty
Glen 40
Jacksoni
Mathotiana
Mrs. Charles Cobb
Prof. Sargent
Vedrine

Variiegated

Adolphe Audusson
Aspasie
Big Beauty
Eugene Lize
Gigantea
Herme
Villa de Nantes

RETICULATA

Captain Raws, Carmine Rose Pink

SASANQUA

Trailing in habit:

Rosy Mist, pink
Autumn Snow, white
Fukuzutsumi,
red and white

Upright growth:

Jean May, pink
Colleen, pink
Hana-Jiman,
white-edged pink
Cleopatra

Show Quality flowers? Attention to careful planting, watering, spraying or dusting when advisable; disbudding or thinning terminal buds to one, leaving buds at various stages of development; allowing yourself to enjoy working with and thrilling at the beauty of the flowers as they develop—these are probably the essentials to beautiful, top quality flowers and an ever increasing interest in this beautiful aristocratic shrub, the versatile camellia.

(The San Diego Camellia Society is an affiliate of the San Diego Floral Association. Membership in the San Diego Camellia Society also gives membership in the Southern California Camellia Society.)

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Compost

JANET RICHARDS

There will not be a garden tour to Hawaii this year. Members of the Floral Association are asked to keep in mind the potentiality of such a trip next spring.

* * *

An opportunity to see gardens landscaped by Garrett Eckbo, Thomas Church, Edward Huntsman-Trout, and Ralph Smith, well known landscape architects in the Los Angeles area, will be provided by the alumnae of Radcliffe College on their 7th annual home tour. Locally the tour is being sponsored by the San Diego Chapter, American Institute of Architects. The tour is divided into two sections: the Los Angeles-Bel Air tour is on May 14th; the Pasadena tour on May 21st. Tickets for each tour are \$2.50. Sixty tickets have been made available for San Diegans through Mrs. John Deardorf. Transportation by bus from San Diego to each house on the tour and return is being arranged. For further information call Mrs. F. Wright McConnell, ACademy 2-8888.

* * *

Ethel Bailey Higgins' article, "Now the Hills Have People" which appeared in the spring issue of this magazine has been requested for reprint in GOLDEN GARDENS, the magazine of California Garden Clubs, Inc.

* * *

The San Diego Museum of Natural History, Balboa Park, publishes a series of popular pamphlets called "Trails" which are recommended to your use. "Pines and Palms of Balboa Park" by Ethel Bailey Higgins, 1950, thirty-five cents; "Chaparral" by Ethel Bailey Higgins, twenty-five cents; "Native Food Plants" by Ethel Bailey Higgins, 1952, fifty cents; "Palms in San Diego" by R. E. Clark, 1953, fifty cents; and "San Diego Desert Flowers" by Ethel Bailey Higgins, 1954, fifty cents. If ordering by mail in California, add sales tax.

The Museum also publishes transactions and occasional papers on the flora and fauna of San Diego County and Baja California. For information about these, inquire at the Museum.

* * *

At the San Diego Rose Society's 28th annual Spring Rose Show held in Balboa Park, on April 16 and 17, more than 50,000 roses were exhibited. Top

winners announced by the judges were: Queen of the Show: Mrs. A. F. Fernandes; Second Best Flower in the Show: Mr. and Mrs. Byron F. Lindsley; The Forest Heatt Bowl for the three best mixed in the Show: Mrs. H. O. Cozby; Best in Court of Honor: Mrs. William A. Lane; Best Three: Mr. and Mrs. Byron F. Lindsley; Best Six: Mrs. H. O. Cozby; Best Six Mixed: Mr. and Mrs. Byron Lindsley.

* * *

Judging at the Ninth Annual Orchid Show held in the park on March 26 and 27, was done by American Orchid Society Judges. The show is sponsored annually by the San Diego County Orchid Society, Inc. Winners in that show included:

Best three flowering cymbidium plants: A. P. Carlton, of San Diego.

Best white cattleya, open class: Mrs. Grayce Hecker, of Canoga Park.

Best flowering cymbidium plant, single: H. G. Ploger, of La Jolla.

Cut cymbidium spikes: John Hudlow, of San Marino, white; A. P. Carlton, solid color, and varicolored.

Cymbidium plants, amateur: Charles Roberson, of La Mesa, white; Griffing Bancroft and Walter Carter, of La Jolla, solid color; and Carl Adams, Jr., of Mission Beach, varicolored.

Cymbidium plants, open: H. G. Ploger, white; A. P. Carlton, single color, and Col. Fred Ferreira, of National City, varicolored.

Best white cattleya: Mrs. Grayce Hecker.

Best lavender cattleya: Mrs. Grayce Hecker.

Best white cattleya, amateur: Mrs. George Hardiman, of Pacific Beach.

Best lavender cattleya, amateur: Mrs. Allen J. Fulkerson.

Best green cattleya: Mrs. George Hardiman.

Best yellow cymbidium: Robert Casamajor, of Pasadena.

Best white phalaenopsis: Mrs. Harriet Ramage, of Chula Vista.

Best colored phalaenopsis: Max Rabinowitz, of San Diego.

Best seedling cattleya: Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Stephenson, of Carlsbad.

Best seedling phalaenopsis: A. P. Carlton.

Best seedling cymbidium: Mr. and Mrs. Richard Merrick, of Arcadia.

Best vandamanila: Rod McLellan Co., San Francisco.

Best laelia ancbeps: Max Rabinowitz.

Best massed display, less than 100 square feet: Virgil Schale and Walter Bertsch, of San Diego.

Commercial display: A. P. Carlton.

Professional arrangement: La Hacienda Florist, San Diego.

Amateur arrangement: Mrs. Theresa Bustamente, La Mesa.

Professional corsages: cymbidiums, Broadway Florists; cattleyas, U. S. Grant Florists; other genera, La Hacienda Florist, all of San Diego.

Best amateur corsages: Roselle Stafford, of San Diego.

American Orchid Society medal: Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Moore, of San Marino.

Cymbidium Society of Pasadena, bronze medal: A. P. Carlton.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION

DEL MAR, CALIF.

JUNE 24 - JULY 4



We were very excited to realize that the "Keep San Diego Clean" campaign was being effective. Leaving a bakery in downtown San Diego one day, we fell in with a little family group on the sidewalk. The nine year old girl had just undressed a popsicle and was about to fling its wrapper into the street. Her mother reaching out to restrain her shouted for all to hear, "Don't clutter up the gutter. Ain't you got no civic pride atall?"

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ADA PERRY

I'll have you know that I'm dragging myself away from a really delicious project to beat this out. And if anybody says, "Don't bother," I'll really get mad. I guess it's like mother complaining about having to bake a cake when she either likes cake pretty well herself or else likes to cook.

The project is a slope planting where I've already got bougainvillea and vinca and Geraldton wax plant with carpen-teria and Mt. Haze ceanothus and an eglantine (English wild rose) below and Mme. Margot geranium above. I want to slip in some cans of gerbera and brown gazania and nierembergia fruticosa that I have. Then the ice-plant Mitze has to be moved because I put her where her little pink stars and ice-green leaf buttons get stepped on. There's no use in talking. You can't put special ice-plants where they get squashing unlimited. The color scheme on this bank seems to be turning out something like a pile of ancient Greek relics on an island in the

Aegean Sea: blue, bronze, pink, lavender, rose, white and Tyrian purple. But I like it. And I'll never see any Greek relics in person anyway. Any time for that will be spent among the Indian reservations in the U.S.A.

Does any one know if eglantine roses can be weaned from lots of water? I'm supposed to know, working in a nursery but that just hasn't come up yet. My plant is progressing in a very conservative manner.

Summer certainly is the time to enjoy gardening and one way to do that is to pile on the mulches. I've been promoting the sludge and steer mixture a lot. For one thing, turning processed sewage into lawns and flowers is certainly poetic economics and besides it keeps them from drying out and gives them excellent good health. A mulch of half sludge and half steer keeps lawn, flower bed, shrubs and potted plants from drying out over night in the good old summer time. Speaking of potted plants, ran across the cutest combination at the nursery the other day. It was this white flowered *Convolvulus cneorum* with silver-slicked foliage paired with a pot of flamboyant *Kalanchoe coccinea*.

An organic product is coming into its own stronger than ever this summer and its use with summer mulching will mellow your soil and compost piles while all else outdoors is baking hot and dry. The product is a liquid containing enzymes which cause humus to become moisture-holding. The liquid is applied at a certain strength three times in succession. It is said to be derived from kelp and agave and the only way I personally can explain this is that those plants have no use for such enzymes and thus have them all left over! Be that as it may, the stuff is one of those backyard discoveries that got out into the big wide world and continues to work. You'll see and hear it advertised and it gets soft words of approval from a certain hard-boiled individual down where I work.

Lots of us gardeners are bird watchers and regularly get bawled out by our feathered friends for not having enough water around in summer. The concrete bird bath is now taking form in un-offensive models and here is how one bird watcher got one when her ever-loving spouse procrastinated buying one. She set the lid of a plain, common, old garbage can up where the birds lit in it to their heart's delight and the utter shock of the surrounding scenery. A week did-in the delinquent-bird bath-buying-spouse. He lugged one

home and set it up. Of course, I'm not trying to start anything. (Not much I'm not.)

Signs point to a bad thrip season. You'd better follow brisk morning shower procedure between spraying or dustings in your garden and resort to one or two DDT treatments if necessary. This is a remedy which must not be overdone. It is better not to use it on camellias than be sorry. Thrip are very hard to see, especially when they hide at the base of the flowers. Their damage reminds you of red spider when there aren't any red spider. By the way, red spider webs are messy, hard to distinguish, and very fine, often referred to as webiness. They are not the handsome doilies that some big garden spider spins in your climbing rose. It just happens that I rather like big fat garden spiders but hate big fat angle worms.

It seems to me we should remember twig borers in fruit trees more often in summer. If curly leaf appears on the peaches and nectarines in summer, we either berate ourselves for forgetting the winter spraying, or we never heard of it and try to spray the already curled up leaves. Well, if the peach leaves all fall off from curly leaf, the trees will usually replace their foliage. In other words, nothing can be done about that curliness until next November. But those twig borers on peaches cause whole twigs to wilt and they can be sprayed with chlordane in summer when the twigs first start to wilt and quite a lot of good will be done all around.

IRIS

When tulips pass upon their way
With them, passes the pride of Spring.
And then the iris breaks to purple light
The torch of Ceres, flooding all the
night
Of Hades for Persephone's pale face!
Within our hearts gone is the winter's
gloom
O passionate and poignant bloom
You are love's mystery, when pride is
dead,
Joy, born of vanished hopes and grief
The miracle of love, beyond belief!
Summer approaches with a furtive
tread
Binding your royal purple round her
head.

BEATRICE IRWIN

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Yes, especially during these hot summer months, lawns **NEED** moisture . . . and the surest way to keep your lawn healthy is to keep the roots continually moist. This is where Pent-a-vate comes in. Pent-a-vate improves water penetrations, makes the soil hold moisture longer, releases plant foods and improves the texture of the soil. You'll notice quicker water penetration, improved quality of your lawn, and **USE LESS WATER!** Apply Pent-a-vate at least three times a year—you'll be glad you did. Recommended by landscape gardeners! **Prices:** Qt. \$1, Gal. \$2.85, 5 Gal. \$10.75. Dilute one part Pent-a-vate to 10 parts water and spray or sprinkle. One quart covers 200 square feet!

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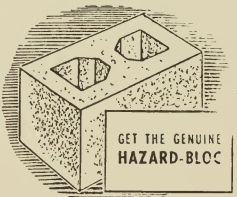
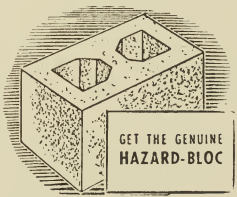
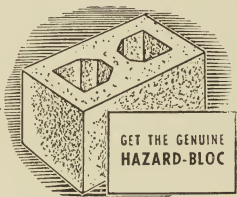
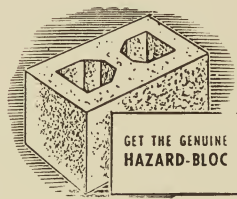
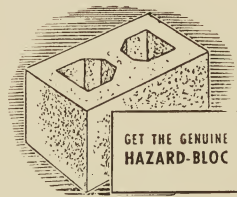
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